

**Research on amphetamine pertains**

**to the following topics:**

1. The different hypotheses concerning the role of the sympathetic nervous system in amphetamine action.
2. Behavioral, hormonal, and metabolic effects of amphetamine.
3. A critical review of the literature on the theory of psychomotor amphetamine abuse.
4. Do 2563 - Anesthetic shock to the peripheral nerves produces polyuria, i.e., urination. The urination is formed in the tissues in intimate union with the peripheral nerves which may cannot be formed after sedation. The anesthetic shock increases the excretion of amphetamine and its metabolites.
5. The anesthetic shock is due to the increased sensitivity of adrenergic receptors to epinephrine. The latter in D is inactive. A new form of amphetamine III forms epinephrine-like compounds with the epinephrine IV leaving the body free in the form of epinephrine. This results in an effect on the sympathetic nervous system. The effect is called a preservative reaction of the sympathetic nervous system. It is observed in small and large doses of amphetamine.
6. The amphetamine does not affect the sympathetic nervous system. It is liberated in the tissues from a soluble ester. The latter is formed by the conversion of V in tissues to its more potent form, the ester of V from I. It may be formed in the sympathetic nervous system. This results in a hyperactivity of metabolism, initiating a hypermetabolic state.
7. Conducting research on the inhibition of epinephrine by epinephrine VII.
8. An attempt to species variations in the doses of VII that will inhibit I, and the relationship of VII by rabbit serum. The latter effect is due to an enzyme which converts VII to tropine and tropine ester, and was not found in D in human, sheep, deer, or canine pigs.
9. Other and other effects are taken into account, especially on rabbits, show that about one injection of epinephrine is favored by venine VII of small doses of VII and favored by larger doses of VII, which may be related to sympathetics are sensitive to smaller doses, whereas the sympathetic nerves are obtained with relatively low doses of VII, or epinephrine. In some experiments, a dose of epinephrine is given, and after it is given, a dose of epinephrine VII is given. It shows that epinephrine VII is effective in the same amount as epinephrine VII when it follows a dose of VII.
10. Similar results are obtained with epinephrine VII in animals which have been previously exposed to the drug. It is believed that this is due to the fact that the animal has been exposed to the drug, so that the animal's body has developed an inhibitor. The removal of the inhibitor is followed by a dose of epinephrine VII, which is effective in the same amount as epinephrine VII when it follows a dose of VII.
11. The results of the experiments on the inhibition of epinephrine VII in animals which have been previously exposed to the drug are similar to those obtained in man. The results are explained as due to the factor of the animal's body having developed an inhibitor.
12. Mechanism of the production of some types of psychomotor abuse.
13. Results and conclusions from a series of behavioral factors are given. The literature on the subject is also reported.
14. Human subjects do not have the same reactions to epinephrine VII as do animals. Epinephrine VII produces hypertension, tachycardia, and epinephrine VII sulfate in leading humans.

subject results in hyperglycemia, but injection of 0.5 to 1.5 mg results in hypoglycemia. Dosage with 0.2 mg. of VII exaggerates the hyperglycemia produced by ingestion of 20 g. of glucose, but 0.75 mg. of VII reduces it. In the guinea pig, intracerebral injection of physal saline sometimes produces the attitude and movements characteristic of paraphilic shock, but if 0.2 cc. of VII, VIII is injected intracerebrally these phenomena can be made to appear reproducibly. **IV. Paraphilic shock and the tuberculin reaction.** *Ibid.* 309-10. *U.S.A.* 6, 24. Of 200 young human subjects 110 showed no reaction to a single ocular instillation of 0.1 mg. sub. of aleppo tuberculin (XI). After a post-ophthalmomotor, a second instillation of XI produced a more intense reaction. No subject failed to react after 4 instillations. For the second instillation to have an effect, at least 3 hrs had to elapse after the first, and the longer the interval, the greater the effect. Subjects who first reacted after the second instillation showed a more intense reaction than those reacting after the first instillation. These and previously reported data can be explained by XI containing specific antigen and/or adjuvant antigen. **V. Paraphilic shock in skin and mucous membrane manifestations.** *Ibid.* 320-8. Daily subcutaneous injection of an irritating substance into the outer surface of the human thigh, 1/2 of the way down, provokes a spontaneous sclerosis in this area innervated by the 4th lumbar nerve. If this procedure is then repeated in an area innervated by the 1st lumbar nerve, within a few mm. articulation and local sensitivity are produced in both regions. Thus an interneuronal inhibition response is provoked. The explanation is that irritation of the 4th lumbar causes transmission of an impulse to the 1st lumbar which results in liberation of VI. In other paraphilic reactions where the general reaction is due to I, the skin, eyes and mucous membranes show the effects of VI. **VI. Diabetes, immunity, and paraphilic shock.** *Ibid.* 320-32. **Discussion.** VII.

**Paraphilic and nonparaphilic asthma.** *Ibid.* 4-9. '94. Sclerotic lesions of the bronchi and of their nerves resulting from previous acute lesions (e.g. tuberculosis) produce a local anaphylaxis due to hypersensitiveness of V and/or choline (XII), particularly the former. This is a predisposing factor to asthma, and another is a local state of phlegm and anaphylaxis characterized by the presence of II and thus of V and XII, especially V. Both predisposing factors may be simultaneously present. The factors causing an asthmatic attack may then be an amphiphilic reagent or toxin which produces parasympathetic effects due to the predominance of V. A foreign substance in a nonimmunized subject, small doses of VII, IX, or poloxamer, or a specific III in an immunized subject. **VIII. Allergy, Hyperallergy, and energy.** *Ibid.* 335-10. A discussion of terminology. **IX. General work on the action of antigens.** Immunity, phlegm ("Non-specific malady - paraphilic") and "specific malady" (serum sickness, infections, etc.). *Ibid.* 335-41. *U.S.A.* 6, 246-7. In the dog, infection and horse serum, and XI cause vasodilation due to liberation of I. Their action is prevented by VII. The effect of horse serum is confirmed by experiments on the isolated frog heart show that the shock due to agar-agar is also caused by I and prevented by VII. Injection of emulsions of carefully washed typhus bacilli, coliform, or staphylococci in the dog does not cause liberation of I, but injection of unwashed typhus bacilli does. If suspensions of washed bacteria of any of the 3 species are kept for a few hrs. or dried (110° F.) or are heated to 120° they liberate I on injection. In the cat and the dog,  $\beta$ -ammonium acid causes release of I. A study of the specific action of III in guinea pigs given doses of 1 cc. each of tetanus toxin in concns from 0.02 to 0.0003% shows that pretreatment for 3 days with 2 daily subcutaneous injections of 15 mg. of VII sulfate delays the general tetany and delays death for from 20 to 42 hrs. Marshall B. Deutsch

C4

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Investigations on the biological action of *p*-amino-benzoic acid and the sulfonamides I Inhibitory action of *p*-aminobenzoic acid on the cardiovascular system D Danielopolu and A. Rudeanu (*J. Inv. Bucharest*) *Bull. Acad. med. Roumane* 19, No 1/2, 185-9 (1943). *p*-Aminobenzoic acid (I) inhibits the contractions of the isolated frog heart, and atropine (II) prevents this inhibition. In the cat, I produces a hypertension which is also prevented by II. One γ of I has the same effect as 0.001 γ of acetylcholine, when each is injected intravenously in the same animal. When injected into the femoral artery of the dog, I causes a vasodilation which is augmented by serine and prevented by II. II. Inhibitory action of sulfathiazole on the cardiovascular system *Ibid.* 190-1. Intravenous injection of cibazol (III) in the cat, and injection of clendron (IV) into the femoral artery of the dog produce hypotension, which can be prevented by injection of II. III. Inhibitory action of *p*-aminobenzoic acid and of sulfathiazole on the heart and blood vessels and the mutually inhibitory action of these two associated drugs. *Ibid.* 192-6. Injection of 10 mg. of I into the central end of the femoral artery of the dog produces a vasodilation, as does a dose of 50 mg. of IV. Injection of the 2 together has no effect. A dose of 8 mg. of I produces a vasodilation which becomes less if 20 mg. of

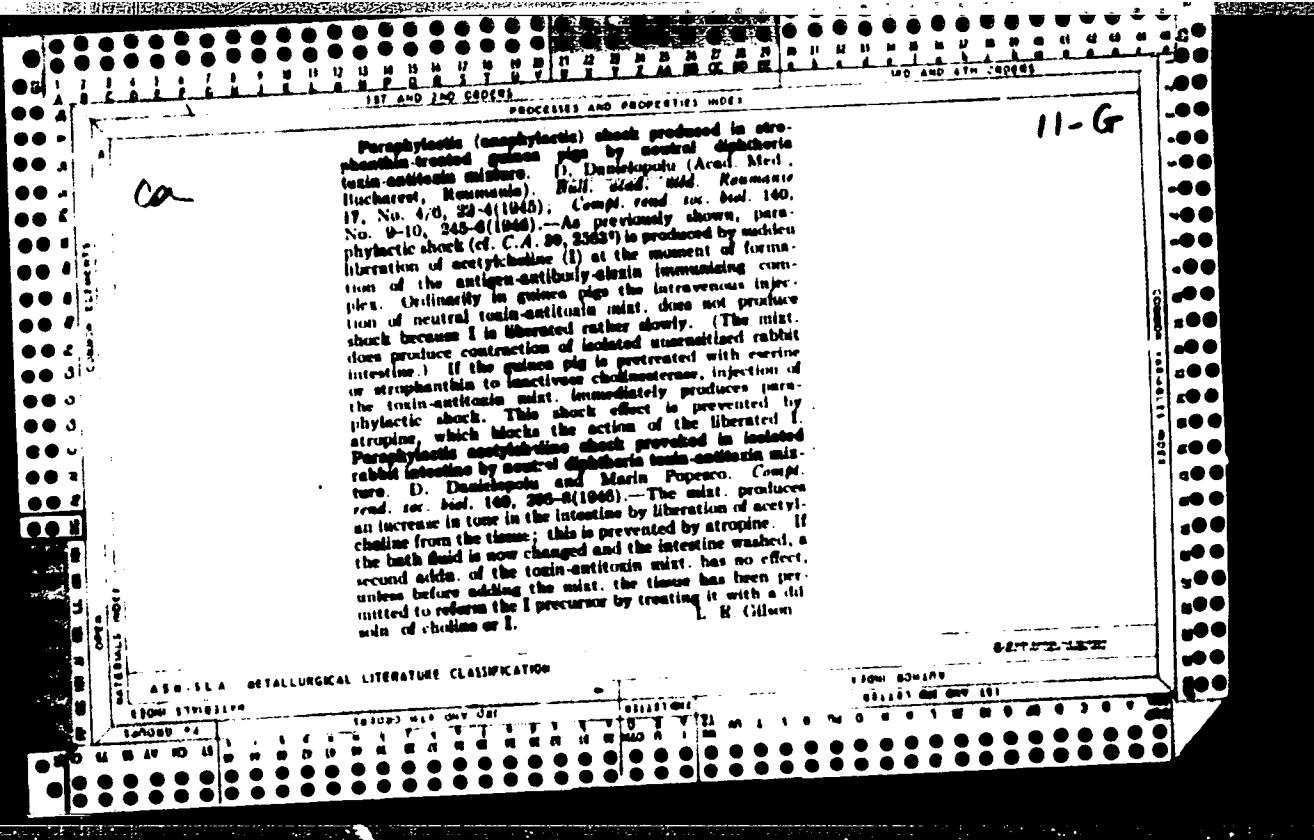
III is simultaneously administered, but does not disappear until the ratio of the 2 substances becomes 1:12.5. At this ratio, 8, 12, and 16 mg. of I are ineffective, but if the amount of III is raised so as to make the ratio 1:25, vasodilation is again produced. IV. Augmenting action of small doses of sulfathiazole on the vascular inhibition of *p*-aminobenzoic acid. *Ibid.* 197-9. In the dog's paw, simultaneous injection of 1 γ of I and 1 γ of IV causes vasodilation although neither has an effect when injected alone. The same is true for simultaneous injection of 0.05 γ of I and 10 γ of IV. In an expt. where vasodilation was produced by 1 γ of I, this effect was exaggerated by 10 γ of III.

Marshall E. Deutsch

11-H

The role of acetylcholine and of sympathetic in the efficacy of digitalis and of strophanthin. D. Deutsch (Bucharest). Bull Acad R Roumaine 17, No 10, 5-8 (1943). Intravenous injection of 1 mg of strophanthin (I) in the dog causes the subsequent administration of 50 mg of acetylcholine (II) to result in a permanent, rather than a transitory, cessation of the heart beat. Young patients have been observed who showed pronounced sinus arrhythmia and bradycardia, and had no heart lesions. Although normal therapeutic doses of digitalis (III) do not affect heart rhythm, in these patients II accentuated the arrhythmia. These and previously reported observations are explained by I and III preventing the action of cholinesterase, and by a hypocomen of II in the heart in chronic cardiac insufficiency and in the tissues generally during febrile infections. Sympathin is also consumed during infection, but to a lesser extent  
Marshall E. Deutsch

ASA SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Parasympathomimetic reactivity after decholinization  
and recholinization of the intestine. D. Deutschmanu  
and M. Popescu (First Med. Clinic, Bucharest). *Bac-*  
*and m. d. România* 16, No. 1-3, 17-19 (1946). Long  
tudinal fibers from the lower part of the ileum of the guinea  
pig were made to contract by doses of adrenalin. Dose of  
less than a few mg., but were inhibited by doses greater  
than 3-5 mg. If the fibers were kept in aerated Tyrode's  
solution at 39° for 2 hrs., they were decholinized, and a dose  
of 100 µ of I was inhibitory (as it normally is for longi-  
tudinal fibers from the upper part of the ileum). Similar  
results were obtained with longitudinal fibers from the  
lower part of the ileum of a single rabbit which showed  
the parasympathomimetic hyperreactivity characteristic  
of the guinea pig. The intestine was then recholinized  
with a strong dose of acetylcholine (II), and after the bath  
was changed, returned to its initial tonus. This was ex-  
plained as due to the added II having been partially trans-  
formed to "preeholine". After this, 100 µ of I was again  
excitatory. D. and P. believe these results indicate that  
parasympathomimetic hyperreactivity is due to a hyper-  
conic of "preeholine". Marshall F. Deutsch

11-4

Method for the study of the inactivation of adrenalin and of acetylcholine in tissues and the inactivating action of drugs on cholinesterase and on the adrenolytic factor of tissues. I. I. Toma and G. M. Popescu. Bucharest, Romania. Published in *Soviet Medical Journal*, No. 1, 1960. A very fine needle is inserted in the femoral artery of a dog, and the mixture of adrenalin (I) and acetylcholine (II), which clearly affects a control pressure in the animal. Very slow injection of small doses of the drug mixture is followed by the simultaneous injection of the drug mixture into the femoral artery, followed by the simultaneous injection of I or of II. Inactivation of cholinesterase is then shown by a greater than normal pressure due to II and inactivation of the adrenolytic factor is shown by a decrease in the pressure due to I. Before and after injection of the drug mixture the effects of injection of I and II into the artery and hence the effects of inactivation of I and II into the artery and hence the effects are contrasted. Mashall Research Institute.

Action of adrenaline on different portions of the small intestine of the guinea pig and of the rabbit D. Deauville and M. Popescu *Bull. Clin. Med. Bucharest, Romania*, *Bad* and *Nouvelles*, 18, 47, 1946. Guinea pig small intestine is excited by adrenaline I in small doses and inhibited by larger doses. As the intestine is traversed caudally, the min inhibitory dose for longitudinal fibers increases, but is always larger than the min inhibitory dose for circular fibers. The min inhibitory dose for longitudinal fibers increases sharply 6-8 mm above the ileocecal valve. The explanation is that the excitatory action is due to acetylcholine indirectly liberated by the I and that the sympathetic reactivity of a given fiber is initially less than, but increases more rapidly than, its para-sympathetic reactivity as the dose of I is increased. As the intestine is traversed, the parasympathetic reactivity increases, thus displacing the isometric point toward higher dosages of I. Marshall L. Deutsch

Antiacetylcholinolytic and antihadrenolytic action of  
eserine D. Daniellopolu and M. Popescu. *Biochim et  
physiol植物* 1960, 10, 101-106. By use of a previously  
described method of proceeding abstr. eserine is shown to  
have these actions. Marshall E. Sartori

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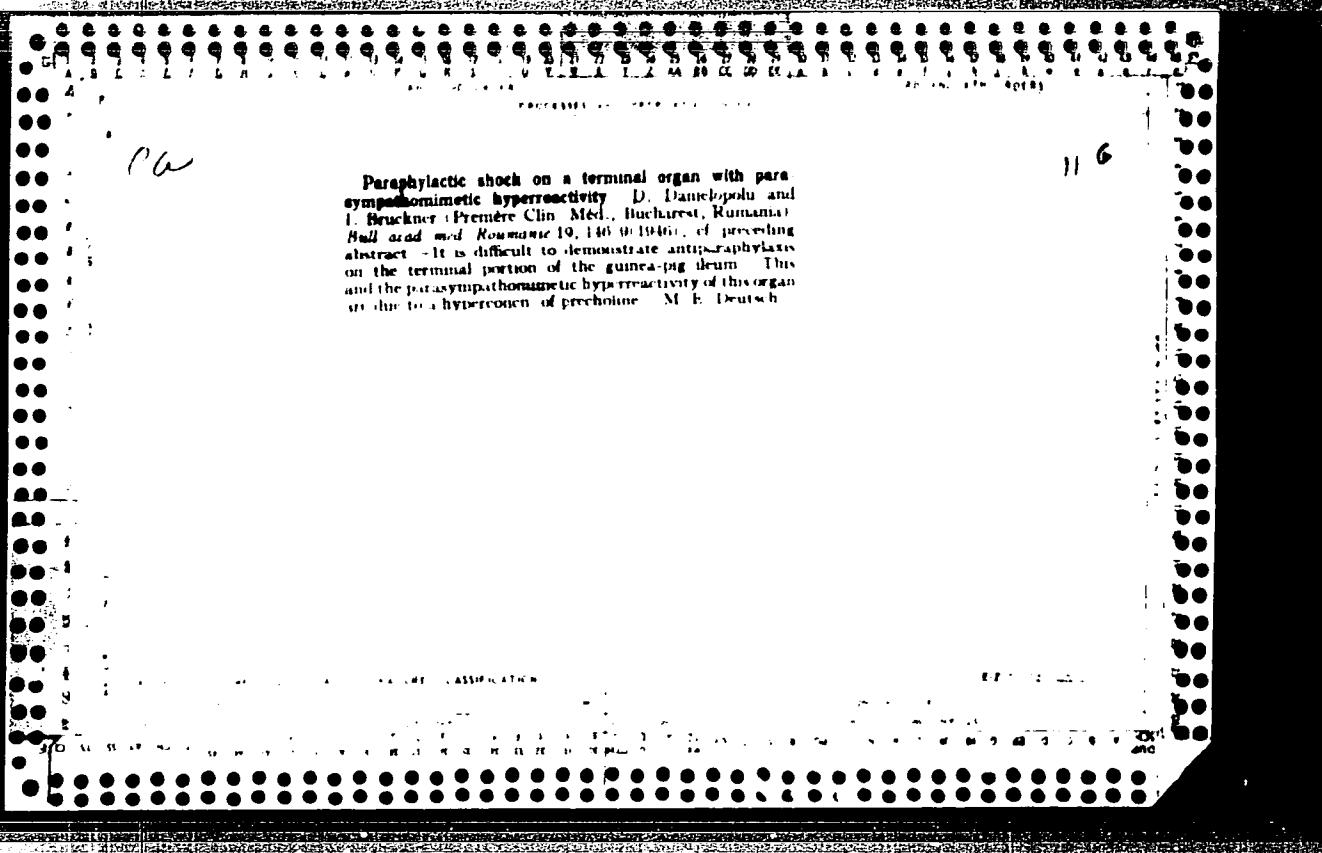
Action of antigens, of serine, and of strophanthin on  
leucocyte formula and on blood globulins Globulinogenic  
action of acetylcholine D. Dumitrescu, C. Niculescu,  
Minc, Gavrilenco, and I. Bruckner *Rev Clin Med.*  
Mun. Craiova, and *Rev. Clin. Med. Rumanie* 18,  
Bucharest, Romania. *Bull Acad Med Rumanie* 18,  
1942-1946. These actions prove that the favoring  
of antibody production by acetylcholine is due to its  
globulinogenic action Marshall J. Deutsch

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The role of acetylcholine in parasympathetic-anaphylactic shock. Antiparasympathetic by tissue decholinization. D. Danilevsky and I. Bruckner. *Première Clin. Med., Bucharest, Romania. Bull. Acad. Med. Române* 18, 143-5 (1963). Expts. were performed on intestine isolated from guinea pigs prep'd 20 days previously with horse serum I and egg albumin (II). Addn. to the bath of 0.1, 0.4, or 1 cc. of I provoked a strong contraction owing to liberation of acetylcholine (III). Tonus returned to normal after washing and replacement of the Tyrode's soln. After 1-3 repetitions of this procedure, no response to I was elicited, and addn. of II was also without result. After 100% of III was added and the bath changed again, 0.4 cc. of II produced a strong reaction. If II were added twice more, the intestine again became insensitive to I and II. After another recholinization, I provoked a violent reaction. Thus "antianaphylaxis" is merely exhaustion of tissue choline and not exhaustion of antibodies.

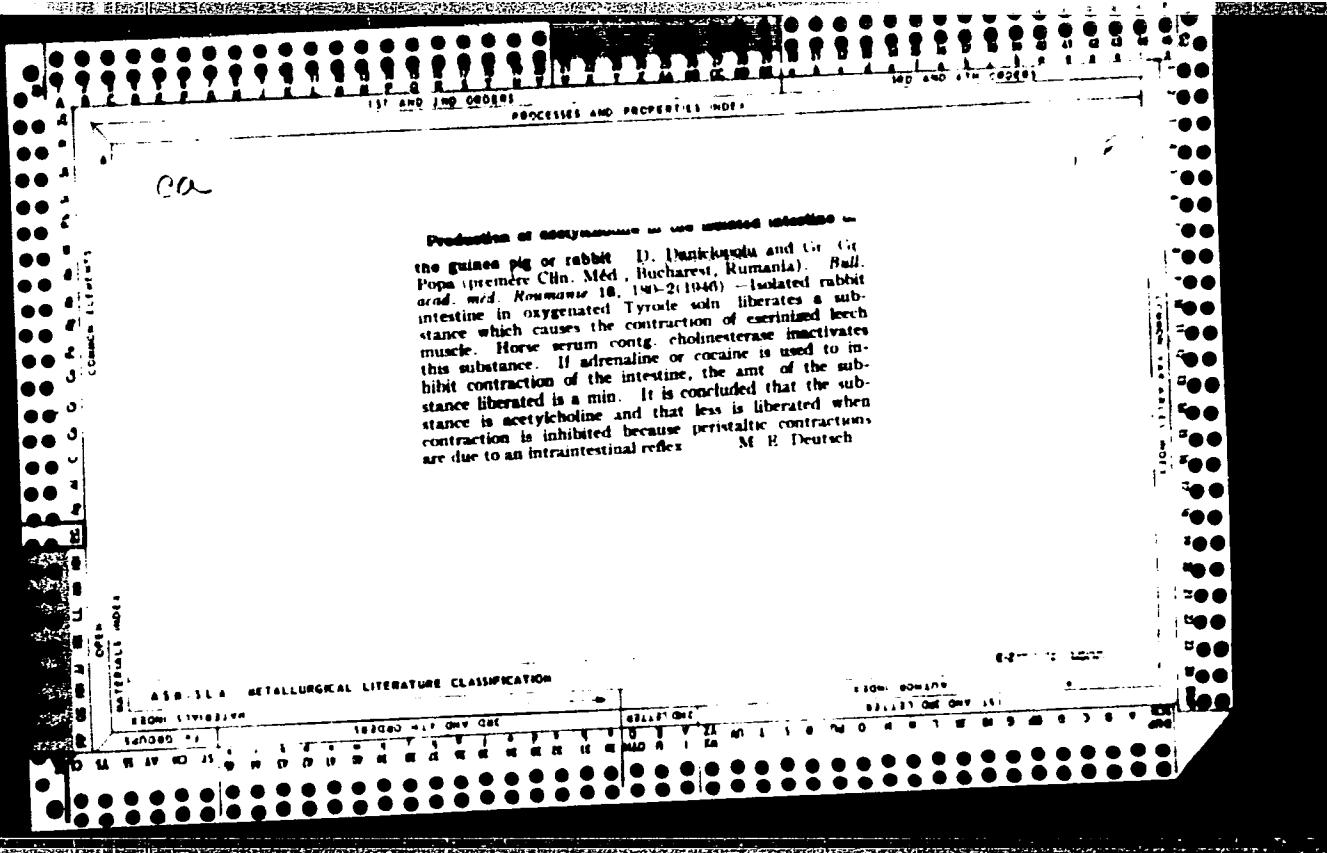
Marshall E. Deutsch

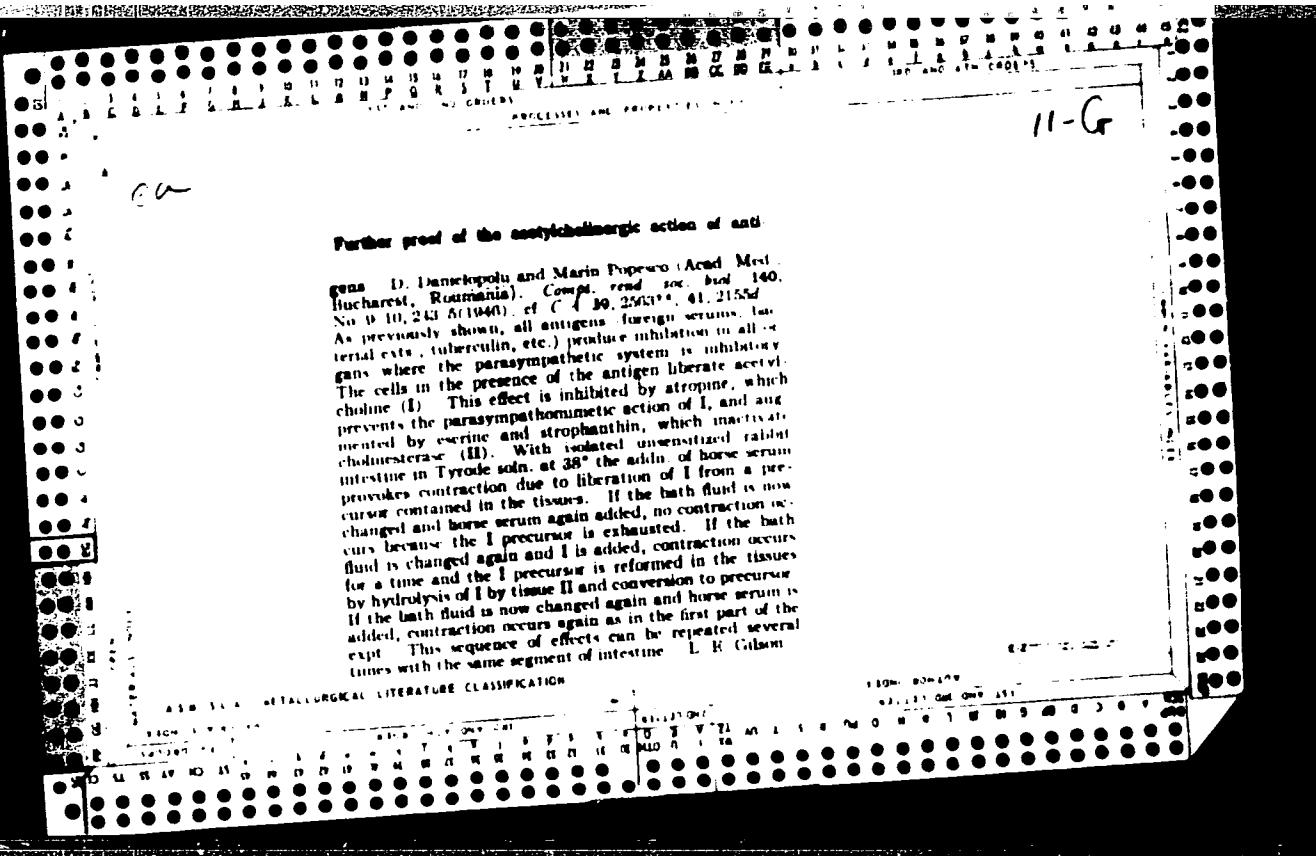


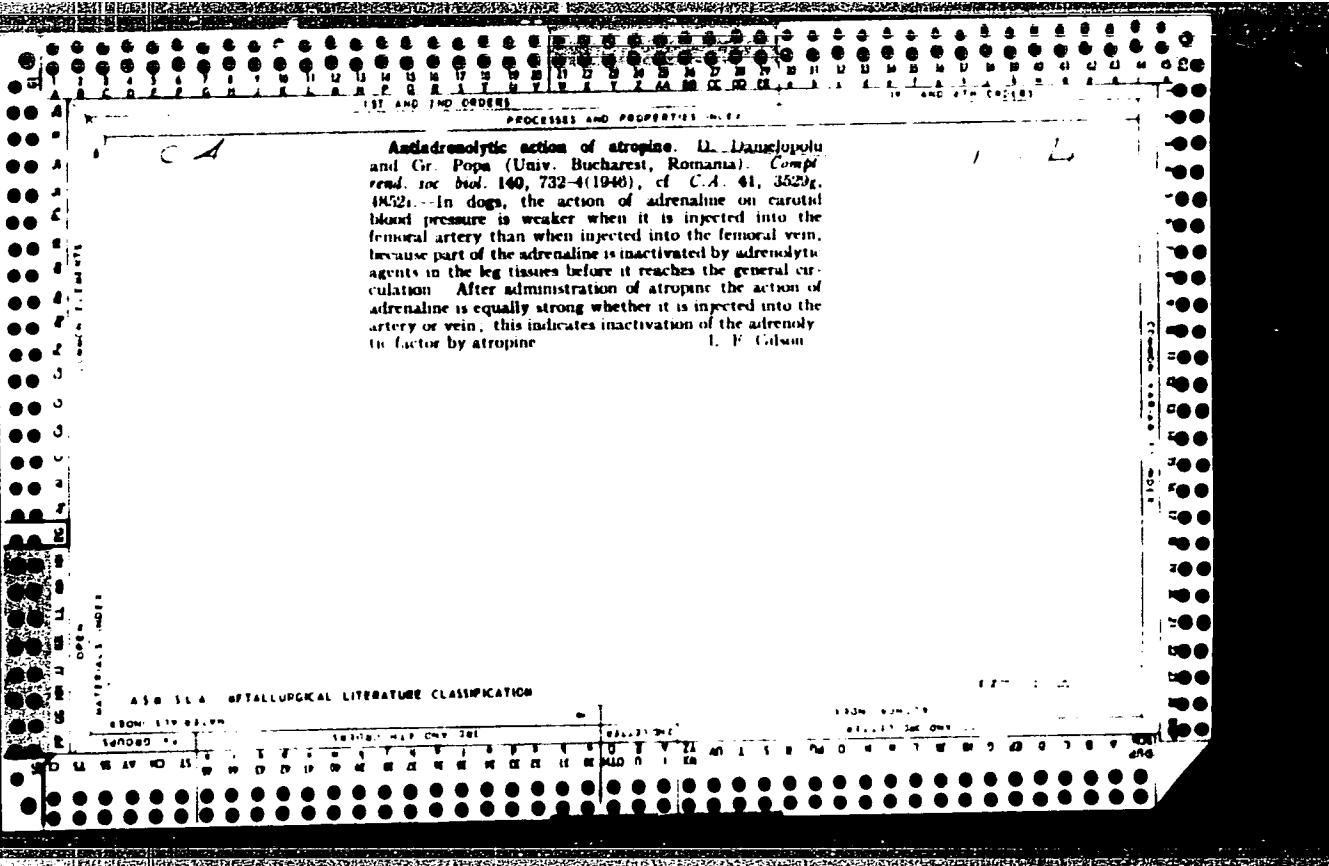
Antiacetylcholinolytic and antiadrenolytic action of  
strophantidin. D. Danielpescu and G. G. Popov. *Biofizika*  
1966, **11**, No. 1, 104-106. By use of a previously  
described method of preparing abstr. strophantidin  
shown to have these properties. Marshall J. Suckell

*Anesthetic action of atropine. I. Dacălopulu*

and Dr. Gr. Popa, 1<sup>er</sup> Clin. Med., Bucharest, Romania. *Bull. Acad. med. Roumaine* 18, 171-3, 1946.  
By use of a previously reported method of proceeding, atropine is shown to have an anticholinotic action in addition to its anticholinesterase action and its antiinflammatory action. The second of these actions is stronger than the first. Marshall E. Deutsch







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CA

114  
reversed activity of strophanthin by caffeine. There  
peutic deductions. Dr. Dantzigfeld and S. Stoen  
of the New York Hospital showed that when the  
Sino-U.S. 1948) can be reversed by caffeine. It was shown that  
digitally drugs which increase the activity of sympathetic  
acetylcholine, Ca, and K of a normal organ reverse certain  
actions and increase the activity of sympathetic nerve. A  
series of the organs is pretreated with caffeine. To evaluate the  
action of acetylcholine and its effect the addition of  
cafeine or atropine in the DV is recommended.  
Friedman and Meissner

1951

LANELOVOLI J., POPESCU M. and TOPA G. G. Action of drugs on cholinesterase and on the adrenolytic factors. Inactivating action of eserine, strophanthin and ascorbic acid on cholinesterase and on the adrenolytic factors Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica 1948, 4/3-4 (339-350) Graphs 8

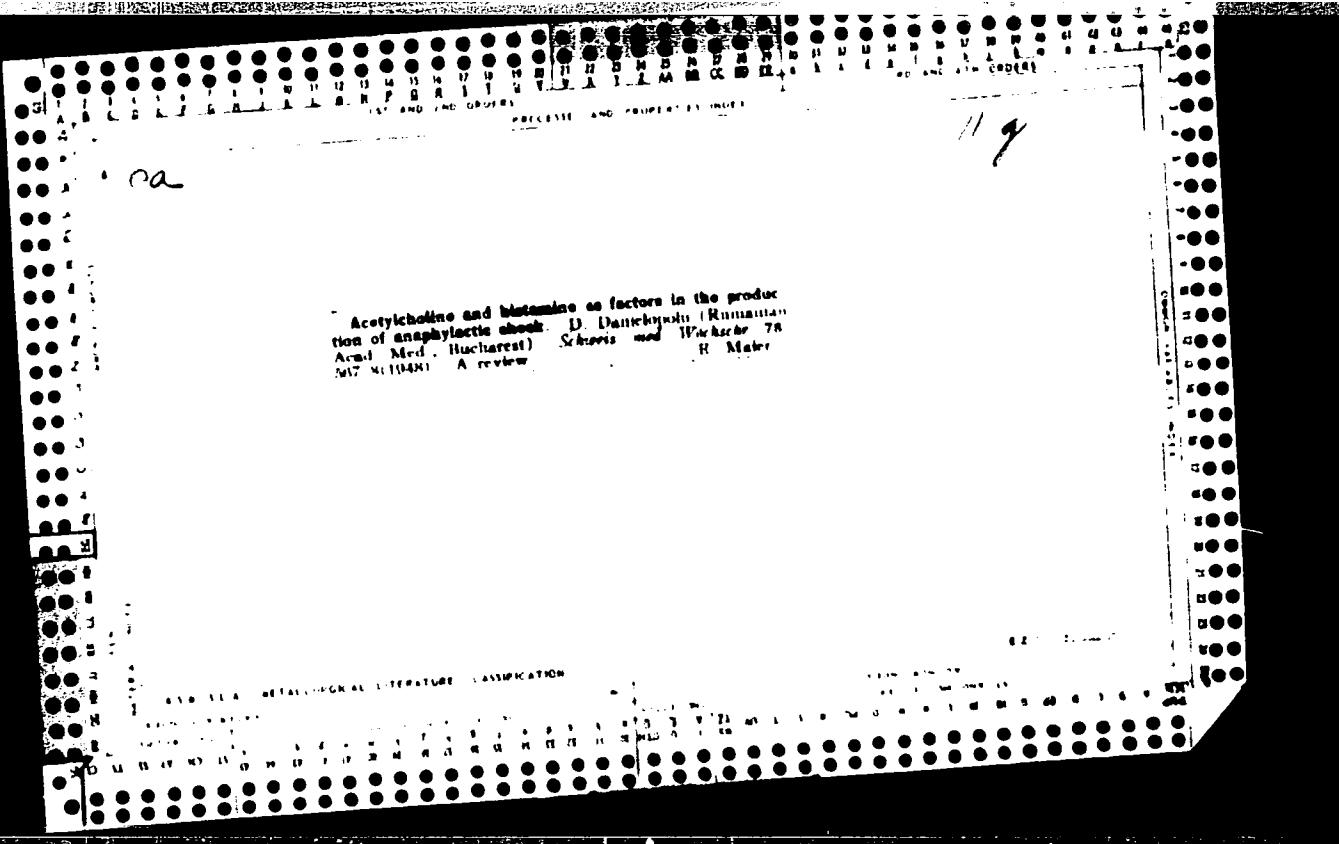
The destruction of acetylcholine and adrenaline in tissues in vivo was studied by comparing the effect on the blood pressure of intra-arterial and intravenous injections. It was found that physostigmine and strophanthin inhibit both the cholinesterase and adrenolytic factors of the tissues, while ascorbic acid inhibits the latter, but has only a slight effect on the former.

Whittaker - Oxford

SO: Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology 2.<sup>1</sup> Jan.-June 1949

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II H

Phenomena of antagonism with reciprocal stimulation by calcium and potassium ions in the end organ D. Danielopolu, Marin Popescu, and S. Simionescu. Acad. Rep. Populare Romane, Bd. Stint., B. Stint. Med. I, No. 2, 11 pp. (1949) (French summary).—It was demonstrated that in the end organs of the intestines there exists a reciprocal antagonism between Ca and K ions, each of which stimulates the intervention of the other. Small doses of Ca are homimetic (I) with prevailing parasympathomimetic action (II) (i.e. they stimulate the intestines and inhibit the heart), large doses of Ca are I with prevailing sympathomimetic action (III), (i.e. they inhibit the intestines and stimulate the heart), while the opposite is true for K. Normally Ca is I with prevailing III but K is I with prevailing II. High amts. of caffeine impede the effect of K, but they increase that of Ca. The opposite is true for quinine.  
Emanuel Merlinger

111

CA

The favorable influence of strophanthin on the action of potassium ion. Characteristics of the action of digitalis drugs  
D. Daunderupu and Gr. Gr. Popa. Acad. Rep. Populară  
Române, Bul. Științ., B. Științe Med. I, No. 2, 11 pp (1949)

On intestines of animals digitalis drugs (I) and especially strophanthin favor more the action of K<sup>+</sup> ion than that of Ca<sup>2+</sup> ion. The therapeutic action of I is based on the fact that I combines with the constituent elements of the cells to form complex substances (II), which exhibit prolonged actions varying with the type of I. II are characteristically reversible in time.

(Emmanuel Mordinger)

CA

114

The influence of procaine on the activity of acetylcholine, adrenaline, histamine and calcium and potassium ions  
D. Basudagdu and Silver Samsonov, *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.*, 18, 1000, 1886; *Biofizika*, 1956, No. 1, p. 109.  
French summary. Procaine increases the voluntary sympathomimetic activity of frog heart muscle, acetylcholine (II) and K ion anaesthetics produced by acetylcholine, histamine and its effect is of short duration. One can see that procaine impairs the activity of II, but less than that of K. Sufficiently high doses of procaine do not show any effect on the tonic of voluntary muscles but impairs the activity of II. The non-specific activity of procaine impairs the activities of II, K and histamine, the cascade activity however, stops the heart or diastole.

François M. C. Lévy

1961

A

Opposite effects of small and large doses of adrenaline on isolated frog hearts. D. Danichopoulos, G. Cărbunaru and S. Šerban Potiso. Acad Rep Populare Române Bul. Stint. Nr. Studiu Med. 2, No. 4, 5 pp.(1950) French summary  
-Adrenaline (I) in small doses inhibits and in moderately large and very large doses excites the heart due to the action of acetylcholine produced by I. Pretreatment with atropine or choline excites the heart with small and large doses of I.  
Emanuel Merliner

CA

114

The sympathomimetic reactivity of the cells in the end organ towards calcium and adrenaline and the sympathico depressant action of quinine. D. Danilevsky, Silvia Simionescu, and Maria Simionescu-Palat' (Eds) Rep Populare Romane, Bul. Stint., Ser. Stint. Med. 2 No. 3 pp. (1960) [French summary]. The actions produced by different substances on the end organ were progressively suppressed with different drugs. The sympathomimetic reactivity produced by sympathetic was suppressed by KCl; that produced by Ca was suppressed by quinine. The parasympathomimetic action produced by acetylcholine was suppressed by atropine and caffeine. That produced by K was suppressed by caffeine. F.M.

DANIELOPOLY, D. Membre de L'Académie de la République Populaire Roumaine.  
CORNEAU, Maria; PATAU, Maria.

Non specific pharmacodynamic investigations on sympatholytic drugs;  
sympatholytic effect of yohimbine as opposed to adrenalin and  
calcium ions, digitalis-yohimbine antagonism, therapeutic deduc-  
tions. Sc. Repub. pop. roumaine Vol. 1: 129-141 1953.

(YOHIMBINE, effects,  
sympatholytic)

DANTE PLUM

Non-specific pharmacodynamic investigations on the interceptor action of atropine, nicotine, and ethyl alcohol.  
D. Danileviciu, Marin Popescu, S. Fotino, and Andrei Mirza, "Comun. Acad. Rep. Populara Române" 4, 785-8 (1984).--The hypothesis is advanced that, concerning non-specific action, the neuron reacts identically in all its constituent parts to chem. mediators, ions, and medicaments. This concept is based on the action of atropine. Alc. and nicotine stimulate only to a certain dose and exercise an excitatory action on nerve centers, on the endocrine glands, and the terminal organs. These substances inhibit in strong doses the acetylcholine action as well as the excitatory action of interceptors. In the action of nicotine and EtOH, the difference between the action of small and large doses should be taken into consideration, since they are manifested on the nerve cells, on the endocrinial cells, and on the specific cells in terminal organs. Nicotine and EtOH are stimulants of all the functions of the organism. T.Z.D.

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Met

DANIELOPOLU, D.; PATAc, Maria

Non-specific pharmacodynamic study of Solanaceae alkaloids: non-specific pharmacodynamic study of scopolamine and hyoscyamine action on terminal organs; antagonism between such alkaloids and strophanthin and eserine. Bul.stiint., sect. med 6 no.3:491-507 July-Sept 54.

1. Comunicare prezentata in Sesiunas Sectiunii de stiinte medicale a Academiei R.P.R.din 22-26 ianuarie 1954.

(SCOPOLAMINE, effects

on nerve and organs, mechanism of action)

(HYOSCYAMUS

alkaloid, eff. on nerve end organs, mechanism of action)

(NERVE ENDINGS, eff. of drugs on

hyoscyamine & scopolamine, mechanism of action)

DANIELOPOLOU, D.

*M* ✓ Neuroleptic pharmacodynamic research on the action of phenergen and antistine on the Hesse receptors. D. Danielopolou, Maria Popescu, S. Fotino, Andrei Mihai, and I. Popescu. *Comm. Acad. Rep. Populare Romena* 5, 215-19 (1965).—The action of phenergen, antistine, and antergon on the receptors was that of a braking effect. In the organs perfused by these substances, KCl and histamine did not provoke reflexes. — A. Halasz

5

Davictopol, D.

*Med. V*  
*W*  
Nonspecific pharmacodynamic research on the action of cardiazole, exercise and strophanthin on the receptor reflexes. D. Dumitrescu, Maria Popescu, S. Fotino, and I. Popescu. *Comisiunea Ministrului Poporului România* 5, 221-3 (1965). —The strophanthin and exercise when injected in the splenic perfusion liquid excite tissue receptors by provoking reflexes and exaggerating the reflexes provoked by KCl injected in the perfusion liquid. The cardiazole exaggerates the respiratory reflex provoked by the injected KCl in the perfusion liquid.  
A. Halasz

4

DANIEL POLIN, Due:

Research concerning the action of morphine on tissue  
Received: Action of morphine on the gall bladder. *Revue  
Pathologique et Clinique*, M. Cormane, A. Duthie and H.  
Lapeyre. *Critico-Chirurgie*, 5, 295-8 (1886).—The action of morphine on the contractility of  
the gall bladder was studied together with the action on re-  
ceptors by perfusing the spleen and recording the contrac-  
tility of the heart.

DANIELOPOLU, D.; HAULICA, I.

Studies on the effect of visceral interreceptors on somatic centers.  
Acta physiol.hung. 7 no.1-2:69-80 1955.

1. Institut de physiologie normale et pathologique de l'academie  
de la Republique Populaire Roumaine.  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,  
eff. of stimulation of visceral interreceptors on somatic  
funct. & organs)  
(SPLEEN, physiology,  
eff. of stimulation on somatic funct. & organs)

DANIELOPOLU, D.; FOTINO, S.; HAULICA, I.; POPESCO, I.

Phenomenon of transliminar exhaustion of tissue receptors following strong irritation of its formations. Acta physiol.hung. ? no.1-2: 81-89 1955.

1. Institut de physiologie normale et pathologie de l'academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

exhaustion of receptors after strong irritation)

(SPLEEN, physiology,

eff. of irritation on neural receptors, exhaustion after strong irritation)

(INTESTINES, physiology,

eff. of irritation on neural receptors, exhaustion after strong irritation)

DANIELOPOU, D.; FOTINO, S.; HAULICA, I.

Phenomenon of transmiliar exhaustion of chromatoffin tissue consecutive to strong irritation. Acta physiol.hung.7 no.1-2:91-101 1955

1. Institut de physiologie normale et pathologique de l'academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine.

(CHROMATOFFIN SYSTEM, physiology, eff. of irritation, exhaustion)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology, exhaustion of chromatoffin tissue after strong irritation)

DANIELOPOLU, D., academician.; POTINO, S.; HAULICA, I.; POPESCU, I.

Reactivity phenomenon of tissue interoceptors after strong  
stimulation. Bul. stiint., sect. med. 7 no.2:335-347 Apr-June 55.

(NERVE ENDINGS, eff. of drugs on  
potassium chloride, causing reactivity phenomenon, in dogs)  
(POTASSIUM  
chloride, eff. on tissue interoceptors, in dogs)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 9/11 Neurology Nov 56

4728. DANIELOPOLU D. "Les bases physiologiques de la neuro-chirurgie végétative. The physiological basis of vegetative neuro-surgery ACTA MED. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1955, 8/1 (1-17)  
The present treatise reflects a personal view, on a physiological basis, on sympathetic surgery in cases of gastric crisis in tabes, asthma, angina abdominis, intermittent claudication, arterial hypertension, Raynaud's disease, and arteritis. Hypothyroid medical treatment, and even thyroidectomy are recommended in such cases.

Bonnal - Marseilles

DANIELOPOLU, D.

6149 Electroencephalographic study of non-specific pharmacological dynamics of the stimulating effect of atropine on the cerebral cortex. D. Danielopolu, K. Dzhurdzha, and Zh. Drokon *Psichol. Zs.*, 1955, 41, No. 5, 501-511; *Referat. Zs. Biol. Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 88252.—Atropine [I] in a dose of 10–30 mg or, less frequently, of a few mg, produces changes in the e.e.g., which show the stimulating effect of I on the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. I affects the action of ACh [II] on the cortex. When I is introduced, the dose of II which leads to convulsions is frequently lowered. I has no effect on the stimulating action of II. It is supposed that I increases the operational ability of the cortex of the cerebrum, because the convulsions, caused by II, are not followed, on the ground of the action of I, by "bursts" of delta waves, and the electrical activity of the cortex returns almost at once to the pre-convulsion state. Therefore, after the convulsions caused by II against the background action of I, no clear development of excessive inhibition follows, which most probably shows the increased operational capacity of the cerebral cortex. (Russian) *E.I. PARKS*

*Inst. Normal & Pathological Physiology  
Bucharest*

Document released Sec. 1 700.20, 700.30, 700.40, June 5, 1981

2729. DANIELOPOLU D., PARTENI L., FOTINO S. and CORNEANU M. "Cercetări de farmacodinamică nespecifică asupra acțiunii strichinei. Deducții terapeutice. Studies on 'non-specific pharmacology' of the action of strychnine. Therapeutic deductions STUD.CERC. FIZIOL. 1956, 1/1-2 (7-27) Graphs 7 Tables 1

Strychnine (I) acts in a non-specific manner on the effector cell of the end organ by favouring the action of ACh, through an increase of reactivity of the cell and of the neuron, and by inactivating ChE. In this way it promotes the convulsant action of ACh injected i.v. in dogs. It has a stimulating effect on the tissular inter-receptors (it produces reflexes when added to the perfusion fluid) but after a certain dose level it produces a 'transliminal exhaustion' and then KCl no longer gives rise to reflexes. When applied to the cerebral cortex, I enhances the hypertension produced by i.v. injection of adrenaline. After chloral the adrenalinic hypertension is less than before I application to the cortex. According to Danielopolu's terminology, these phenomena indicate that I applied to the cortex increases the 'RFA' (ratio of excitor to inhibitor factor) and the 'RIR' (ratio of positive to negative reactivity). Another series of experiments shows that I inactivates ChE. I acts not only on the centres but on the whole nervous system and on the endocrine system and the effector cells (directly and indirectly via the nervous system and the endocrine systems). On the basis of these considerations it is recommended that I should be used in association with digitalis in the treatment of myocardial failure and that I should be used together with adrenaline, atropine and strophanthin for reanimation of the heart and to combat shock.

Graur - Bucharest

2697. DANIELOPOLU D., BRUCKNER I., SIMIONESCU-CARAPANCEA S., CORNEANU M. and HAULICA I. "Cercetari de 'farmacodinamie nespecifică' asupra acțiunii diparcolului și parpanitului. Studies on 'non-specific pharmacology' of the action of diethazine and caramiphen" STUD.CERC. FIZIOL. 1956, 1/1-2 (29-48) Graphs 11

Both these drugs inhibit the actions of ACh, K ion and especially histamine on the effector cells and on the intramural system. By their use it is possible to dissociate the action of ACh on the heart from that on the blood vessels, as only the former is inhibited by them. On the adrenal medulla, diethazine inhibits the action of K ion and still more that of ACh, thus reducing the secretion of adrenaline. It has an inhibitory action on the nervous centres and on the interoceptors, raising the convulsive threshold to ACh. It is concluded that the principal non-specific effect of these 2 drugs is the inhibition of ACh action on the end organs, the nervous system and the adrenal medulla.

Graur - Bucharest

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology. The Sensory Organs

T-13

Abs Jour : Ref. Ziar - Biol., No 14, 1956, No 65017

Author : Ionel Popescu, Rotine S., Hulică I.

Inst : Rumanian Academy

Title : An Investigation of the Effect of Ionic K and Cl on the Dog's Tissue Sensitivity Zone

Ori. Pub : Studii si cercetari fizicii. Acad. R.R., 1956, 1, N. 3-4,  
27.-281

Abstract : Perfusion of the spleen with simultaneous recording of blood pressure, respiration and movements of the iliac crest was performed upon anesthetized dogs. The addition of 0.1% KCl to the perfusate produced a depression of intestinal movements and of vascular and respiratory reflexes. The addition of KCl in the stated dose after 0.2 µCi Cs<sup>137</sup> was added to the perfusate did not produce any such reaction in the course of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. When 0.1% KCl plus 0.01% Cs<sup>137</sup> was introduced along with the perfusate, the reaction to the effectors was increased, but with a greater amount of

Card : 1/1

DANIELOPOLU, D., Academician.

Mechanism of regulation of the fundamental properties of the myocardium  
in the light of the theory of equilibrium by interstimulating antagonism.  
Probl. card., Bucur. 2:1-38 1956.

(MYOCARDIUM, physiology

nerv. & endocrine regulation of excitability, contraction  
& tonus)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology

regulation of myocardial excitability, contraction &  
tonus)

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, physiology

same)

DANIELOPOIU, D.

On the Physiopathology of pain (summary). Romanian M. Rev. 1 no.1:5-6  
Jan-May 57.

(PAIN, physiol.  
physiopathol.

DANIELOPOIU, D.

The reactivity of the organism in physiology, pathology, pharmacodynamics  
and therapy. Romanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:11-17 Apr-June 57.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.  
reactivity of effector cells)  
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, physiol.  
reactivity of endocrine cells)

DANIELOV, N.Yu.

Eradication of ascariasis in the industrial village of Ararat  
Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.3:257-259 J1-S '55 (MLA 8:12)

Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya Arzjanskoy SSR (dir.instituta A.T.Tsaturyan,  
zav.gel'mintologicheskim otdelom A.L.Badalyan)  
(ASCARIASIS, prevention and control,  
in Russia)

DANIELOV, N.Yu.

Some problems in ridding the population of ascariasis. Zhur.  
eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.5:85-89 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskaya respublikanskaya klinicheskaya bol'ница.

L 31515-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T DS/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008092

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/002/0407/0410

AUTHOR: Blyum, G. Z.; Danielova, G. T.; Yefanova, L. N.

43

42

B

ORG: All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Especially Pure Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistiykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Investigation of the liquid-crystal phase equilibrium in the trichlorosilane-carbon tetrachloride system

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 2, 1966, 407-410

TOPIC TAGS: phase equilibrium, physical chemistry, phase analysis, crystallization

ABSTRACT: A study of the equilibrium between liquid and crystals in a trichlorosilane-carbon tetrachloride mixture is required for the determination of the nature and degree of the deviation of the system from the ideal. The difference in the boiling point of the components of the system is 45C; therefore, the solution of the problem on the basis of a study of the liquid-vapor equilibrium is made difficult. Furthermore, the use of a component with an even higher boiling point makes the application of the method altogether impossible. There is no information on the liquid-crystal Phase equilibrium in the literature. The experiment performed is described in detail. A study is made of the liquid-crystal equilibrium in the binary system discussed, and the experimental data are statistically processed. The values of the coefficients of the activity of the components are calculated and the results are

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.8

L 31515-66

ACC NR: AP6008092

checked with regard to thermodynamic compatibility. The system has a positive deviation from the Raoult law. In conclusion, the authors consider it their duty to express their gratitude to G. G. Tsurinov for valuable advice in the field of low-temperature thermography. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 4 figures, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 06Feb65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 mc

SEARCHED 01/10/003/039  
INDEXED

AUTHORS: Gorskaya, G. I., Danielova, G. T., and Riz, Ye. A.

TITLE: The fractionation of microorganisms in the process of  
processing of dairy products. 2. 17

PUBLISHER: Zhurnal Selskogo Hoz. i Zemledelija, v. 17, no. 1, 1965,  
p. 180 - 184

TEXT: The authors before investigating the fractionation of antimony  
trichloride were faced with the difficulty of finding a reliable method of  
determining where both the V.A. Nasarev's method (extractor's notes:  
V.A. Nasarev and his colleagues) and the method of F. G. Leibler  
is based on the formation of a "white" precipitate of antimony  
trichloride. After a number of attempts, the authors found a method of

determining the concentration of the impurity in the sample. The Ca and  
Ag ions are removed by selective analysis. After this, the remaining parti-  
cles of antimony were dissolved with HCl (p. 181). The authors analyzed  
the solution.

Card 1/3

The final edition of micro-apparatus ... Dure-Itile

for  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$  content (titration with 1 N  $\text{KBrO}_4$ , dilution and a concentration of the sample) or impurities. On using the same methods of control the stability of the initial solution was tested and that of separation fractions were tested. The specific activity of isolated ( $\text{imp}/\text{l g}$ )  $\text{Sb}^{113}$  was measured. Measurement of the activity of solutions containing radioactive isotopes  $\text{As}^{75}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{59}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{60}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{110}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{45}$ ,  $\text{Li}^{13-124}$  was done in accordance with  $\gamma$ -radiation (Ref. 1, J. I. Borsh-teyn, ZL 7, 1954). The results of investigation on the fractionation of impurities by distillation and by hydrolysis of antimony trichloride answer that by means of multi-fractional distilling temperature of 200-220°C the increase in As impurity is attained by two stages, bismuth and lead by a single stage, iron by two stages and Co, Ag and other non-volatile impurities by two stages. The use of two stage or multi-stage distillation with the return of distillate into the cycle or distillation with a rectifying column would produce antimony trichloride free of indicated impurities. Also the hydrolytic decomposition of  $\text{SbCl}_3$  with the aim of producing an-

Card 2/3

S, C50/60/353/C10/C67/729

The Fractionation of microcomponents... D216/D306

Antimony oxide results in the additional removal of impurities.  
There are 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

APPLICATION: Use of antimony oxide in the early fractionation of  
the alkali metal halides (All-Union Scientific Research Institute  
of Inorganic Reagents)

SUBMITTED: 1-1-84, 1960

Class 1

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; RIF, Ye.A.; DANIELOVA, G.T.

Determination of the arsenic impurity in antimony trichloride  
and trioxide. Trudy IREA no.25:249-251 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

BARDOS, V.; DANIELOVA, VI.

The Tahyna virus - a virus isolated from mosquitoes in Czechoslovakia.  
J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 3 no.3:264-276 1959

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Bratislava. Institute  
of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague  
(VIRUSES)  
(MOSQUITOES, virology)

SIMKOVA, A.; DANIELOVA, V.; BARDOS, V.

Experimental transmission of the Tahyna virus by *Aedes vexans* mosquitoes. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 4 no. 6: 341-347 '60.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Bratislava;  
Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.  
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC transm)  
(MOSQUITOES)

BARDOS, V.; DANIELOVA, Vl.

Studies on the relation between Tahyna virus and Aedes vexans in natural conditions. Cesk. epidem. 10 no.6:389-395 N '61.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Bratislavě Biologicky ustav CSAV v Praze.

(VIRUSES) (AEDES virol)

DANIELOVA, Vlasta, prom.biol.

Atylotus Znojskoi (N. Ols. 1937; Diptera, Tabanidae) in the Carpathian Mountains of Slovakia. Biologia 16 no.8:608-610 '61.

1. Biologicky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Parasitologicke oddeleni, Praha-Dejvice, Na cvicisti 2.

(DIPTERA)

DANIELOVA, V.

Multiplication dynamics of Tahyna virus in different body parts  
of *Aedes vexans* mosquito. Acta virol. 6 no.3:227-330 My '62.

1. Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.  
(VIROLOGY) (AEDES virol)

DANIELOVA, Vlasta

Experimental studies on the relation of Tahyna viruses to some types  
of mosquitoes. (Preliminary communication). Cesk. epidem. 11 no. 3:  
171-174 My '62.

1. Parazitologicky ustav CSAV v Praze.

(VIRUSES) (MOSQUITOES)

... J.

Profileaktyka gruzlicy niemowlat z punktu widzenia higieny społecznej.  
[Aspect of social hygiene in the prevention of tuberculosis in infants]  
Ann. Univ. Lublin 4:3 1949 p. 321-58

1. Of the Institute of Hygiene of the Medical Faculty of Marie Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin (Head— Prof. Witold Chodzko, M. D.).

DANIELSKI, Jan

Hygienic aspects of architectural planning on socialized farms.  
Ann. Univ. Lublin; sec. D 8:1-10 1953.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy Wsi w Lublinie, Dyrektor: prof. dr  
Józef Parnas. Dział Higieny Wsi. Kierownik: dr. med. Jan Danielski.

(AGRICULTURE,

hyg. aspects of building construction)

(HOUSING,

hyg. aspects of building construction on farms)

DANIELSKI, Jan

Hygiene of communal housing for agricultural workers. Ann.Univ.  
Lublin; sec. D 8:361-378 1953.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy Wsi w Lublinie. Dyrektor: prof.dr.  
Jozef Parnas. Dzial Higieny Wsi.Kierownik: doc.dr Jan Danielski.  
(AGRICULTURE,  
                        housing, for workers)  
(HOUSING,  
                        for agricultural workers)

DANIELSKI, J., doc. dr.

Sanitary condition of farms. Zdrowie pub., Warsz. no. 5:400-402  
Sept-Oct 54.

1. Instytut Medycyny Pracy Wei w Lublinie.

(HYGIENE,

of farms in Poland)

(AGRICULTURE,

farms in Poland, hygiene)

DANIELSKI, Jan

Decrease of infant mortality. Ann. Univ. Lublin; sec. D 9:  
191-208 1954.

1. Zaklad Higieny Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik:  
doc. dr. med. Jan Danielski.  
(VITAL STATISTICS,  
inf. mortal. in Poland)

DANIELSKI, Jan; CHODACKA, Barbara

BCG vaccination in Lublin. Gruslica 22 no.12:87-885 Dec. '54.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik:  
doc.dr J. Danielski. i se Stalego Punkty Szczepien CWPP. Kie-  
rownik lek. B.Chodacka. Lublin. Narutowicza 25.

(BCG VACCINATION  
in Poland, City of Lublin)

DANIELSKI, Jan

Tuberculosis morbidity and mortality in Lublin from 1948 to  
1950. Gruzlica 2) no.3:185-194 Mar '55.

l. Z Zakladu Higieny A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc.dr. J.  
Danielski, Lublin, Narutowicza 25.

(TUBERCULOSIS  
incidence & mortal. in Poland)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000**    **CIA-RDP86-00513R001109**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000**    **CIA-RDP86-00513R001109**

The point of formation of catalase in the animal organism and the influence of vegetable poisons on the catalase contents of the blood and tissues. A. K. Danilson and T. G. Koka. *Bull. Russ. Acad. Med. Sci.* 3, 545-8 (1947). *Chem. Zentral.* 1938, I, 322. In most cases a decrease in catalase content followed the injection of *strychnine* into the organs (with the exception of the kidneys) of cats and dogs. An antagonistic effect was obtained with ergotamine. The catalase content of the organs increased for the first 10 min. after the injection of *strychnine*, then decreased for the next 20 min. The results obtained indicate that vegetable poisons produce no quantitative change in the absolute amount of catalase present in the organism, but solely alter its distribution between the blood and tissue.

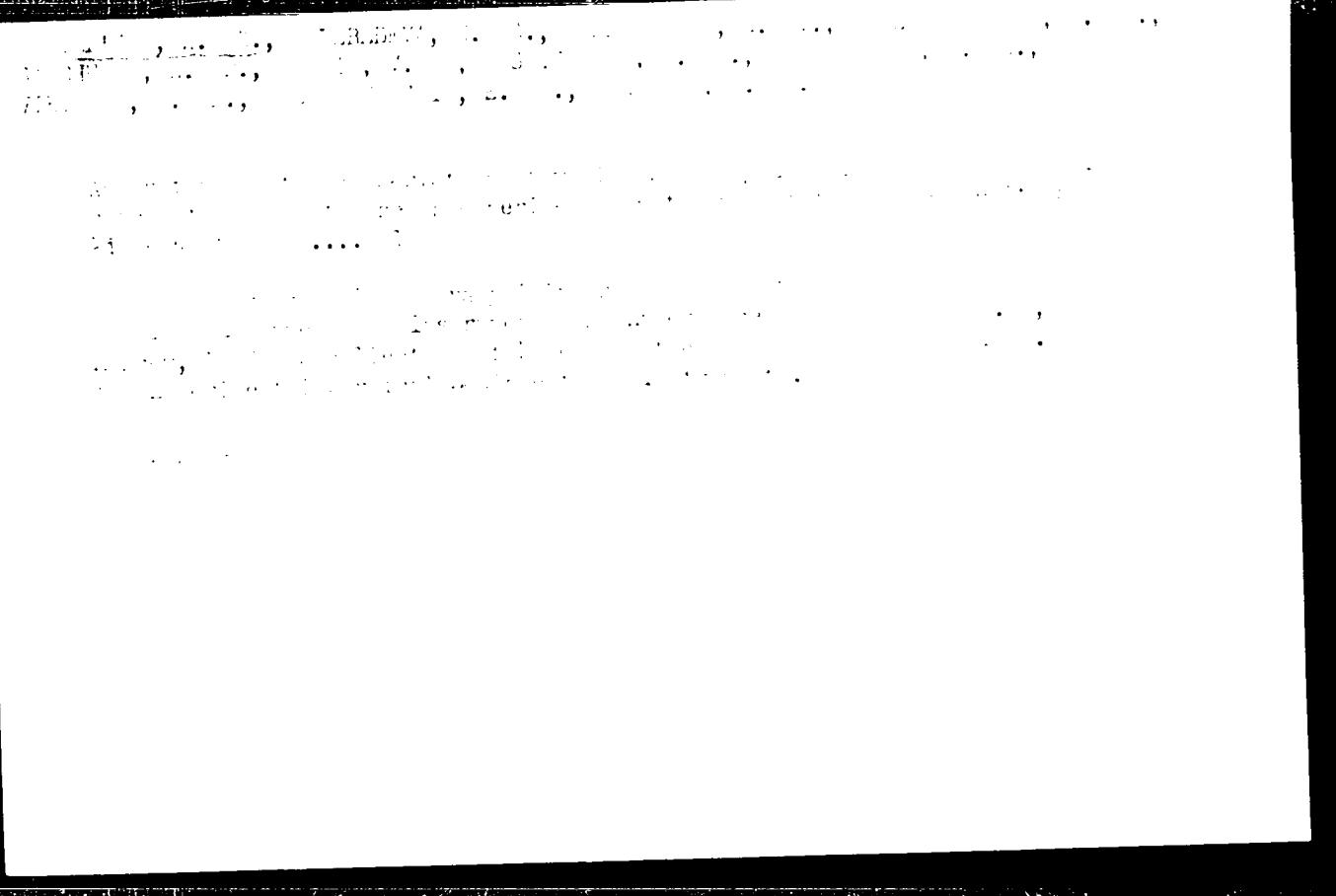
M. G. Miner

DANIEL'SON, A. K.

"Analysis of the Effect of Disturbance in the Activity of the Cerebral Cortex on the Rate of Formation of Trophic Ulcers and on Changes in the Stability of Skeletal Muscles in Rabbits at Varicous Ages  
P. Sot

Problema Reaktivnosti i Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, p. 301.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001109

Garin, N. D., and Danielson, A. K.

"The reflex changes in the hemodynamics and respiration in dogs following mechanical suturing of the lung hilus with the UKI-60 apparatus." Novye khirurgicheskie apparaty i instrumenty i orytikh primeneniya, No. 2, 1958, p. 20

Danielson, A. K., Kovaleva, L. I., Mushegyan, S. A., and Khudyi, Yu. B.

"A NIIERKhAI defibrillator with universal electrical supply  
and the experience gained in its experimental application." Novye  
khirurgicheskie apparaty i instrumenty i opyt ikh primeneniya,

No. 2, 1958, p. 72

1958

EXCERPTA MEDICA

Sec.2 Vol.9/8 Physiology, etc. Aug 56

3598. DANIELSON A. K. Lab. of Growth Physiol., Inst. of gen. and exper. Pathol.,  
AMN, SSSR, MOSCOW. "Peculiarities of trophic changes (accord-  
ing to lability changes as index in the skeletal

muscles after denervation in adult rabbits (Russian text)  
FIZIOL. Z. 1955, 41/6 (807-813) Illus. 4

In normal adult rabbits the frequency necessary to produce fusion of muscle  
(gastrocnemius) contractions to tetanus varies from 35 to 45 per sec. After dener-  
vation, the fusion frequency gradually decreases on the operated side to 5-6 per  
sec., but it also decreases on the contralateral normal gastrocnemius, although  
to a lesser extent (to 15 per sec.). The decrease of fusion frequency is paralleled  
by dehydration and weight loss, which is profound (up to 82%) on the operated side,  
and less pronounced but still definite on the intact side.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

DANIEL'SON, A.K.

Peculiarities of conditioned reflex activity of an autografted transplanted preserved kidney [with summary in English] Eksper. khir. 2 no.4:44-48 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. S.S.Bryukhonenko) "nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. M.G.Anan'yev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(KIDNEY, transpl.

eff. of length of graft preservation on regulation of diuresis by cerebral cortex in dogs)

(DIURESIS, physiol.

regulation of diuresis of transplanted kidney by cerebral cortex in dogs, eff. of length of graft preserv.)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.  
same)

DANIEL'SON, A.K. (Moskva)

Effect of tantalum and silk on the rate of regeneration of  
injured nerves. Ekspер.khir. 4 no.4:56-57 Jl-Ag '59.  
(MIRA 12:11)  
(SUTURES)  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM surg)

DZHAVADYAN, N.S.; ROSTOVTSEV, B.N.; DANIEL'SON, A.K.; KOVALEVA, L.I.

Results of the experimental and clinical use of electrical heart  
stimulation. Trudy NIIEKHAI no.5:245-249 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.  
(CARDIAC RESUSCITATION)

DANIEL G. SPARRE

dependence on magnetic properties of substances in Kosice. Faculty  
of Physics Astr. no.1:61-63 - 64.

., Higher School of Technology, Kosice.

19-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) FAN/JD/JG/DJ  
ACC NR: AP6027798 SOURCE CODE: UK/0126/66/022/001/0135/0140

AUTHOR: Mironov, O. S.; Shmakov, A. D.; Batenina, O. I.; Novikova, K. Z.; Danielyan,  
T. A.; Tyukalov, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of oxides on the properties of molybdenum

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 1, 1966, 138-140

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, oxide formation, brittleness, metal grain structure

ABSTRACT: Oxygen is a harmful impurity in molybdenum, inducing its embrittlement at low temperatures. However, the causes of this have not previously been elucidated. Northcott (Sb. Molibden, pod. red. A. K. Katansona, M., LIL, 1959, str. 52) claims that oxygen is present in Mo in the form of the oxide  $MoO_3$ , but it would be more correct to assume that the composition of the oxides is not unambiguous and should be expressed by the formula  $Mo_xO_y$ . To investigate the behavior of molybdenum oxides during heating and cooling, an oxide close in composition to that of  $MoO_2$  was obtained following partial reduction of the polymorphic oxide  $MoO_3$ . The obtained powder was pressed into 10x10 mm briquets and sintered in an argon

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UDC: 541.45+539.56+546.77

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ACC NR: AP6027798

atmosphere at 1000°C for 6 hr. After this, the oxide's coefficient  $\beta$  of linear expansion at high temperatures (up to 800°K) was measured with the aid of dilatometers, and its phase composition before and after sintering examined by x-ray structural analysis; the roentgenograms indicated that the composition of the investigated oxide corresponds to that of  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3$ . An analysis of the temperature dependence of  $\beta$  (coefficient of linear expansion) showed that at from 150 to 20°C the value of  $\beta$  for  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3$  sharply decreases. Any further decrease in temperature, however, leads to a sharp rise in  $\beta$ . Considering that a similar anomaly is observed for  $\text{MoO}_3$ , it may be assumed that this effect is characteristic of molybdenum oxides in general. These findings also serve to elucidate the effect of oxygen on the properties of Mo with decrease in temperature. The mean  $\beta$  for Mo varies from  $5.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$  at 0°C to  $5.59 \cdot 10^{-6}$  at 500°C (Teplofizicheskiye svoystva veshchestv, spravochnik pod red. N. B. Vargaftika, M., Gosenergoizdat, 1956); the  $\beta$  for the oxide is somewhat lower. Moreover, at <100°C the  $\beta$  for the oxide sharply decreases. Then the volume of inclusions of molybdenum oxides decreases at a slower rate than the volume of the surrounding metal. If an oxide particle is present within a grain, the latter is subjected to internal compressive stresses which lead to an increase in hardness and decrease in plasticity. A more harmful effect is exerted by the oxide particles when they occur in between the grains. In this case tensile stresses leading to brittle intercrystalline fracture arise at the surfaces of contact between grains. Moreover, it is known that oxides

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ACC NR: AP6027798

in molybdenum are located chiefly along the grain boundaries. This probably is the reason why semifinished molybdenum products, with their high content of oxygen in recrystallized state, display a distinct tendency toward brittle intercrysalline fracture. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3 net

DANILA-MUSTER, Aneta; DAMIAN, Elena; MITRACHE, Ludmila

Study of the clinical, biochemical and hormonal effects of lipid extract of the ovary. Stud. cercet. endocr. 15 no.6:541-545 '64.

WOLFSHAUT, C.; DANILA-MUSTER, Aneta; GHENTIU, Em.; STROE, Emilia; TACHE, Alina; KLEPSCH, Iulia.

On a case of mastopathy in the post-climacteric period. Stud. cercet. endocr. 15 no.6:579-582 '64.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000**    **CIA-RDP86-00513R001109**

DANIELYAN

see also DANIELYAN

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000**    **CIA-RDP86-00513R001109**

ADONIN, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIVERDIZADEH, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
AMITIAN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ABISIMOV, Ye.P., inzh.; APRESOV,  
K.A., dotsent; BELEN'KIY, V.N., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; GORBENKO, L.A., inzh.; DANILEYAN, A.A., inzh.;  
DAKHNOV, V.N., prof.; IVANKOV, R.A., inzh.; KORMEYEV, M.I., inzh.;  
LAVRUSHKO, P.N., inzh.; LESIK, N.P., inzh.; LOVLYA, S.A., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; LOGINOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MININZON, G.M., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; MOLCHANOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.M.,  
prof.; MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; OL'SHVANG, D.Ye., inzh.; PODGORNOV,  
M.I., inzh.; FAYERMAN, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOKINA, Ye.D., inzh.;  
EPISHEV, A.M., inzh. [deceased]; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.;  
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobych'e  
nefti. Moskva, Gos.snauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi  
lit-ry. Vol.2. 1959. 589 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Oil fields--Production methods)

METYINA, R.A.; LEVANT, A.D.; DANIELYAN, L.A.

Respiratory changes in tricuspid stenosis. Zhur. eksp. i klin.  
med. 5 no.2:39-47 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

DANIEL' YANTS, A.A., inshener; BEREZOVSKIY, V.N., inshener.

Designing guides for the rapid machining of holes on horizontal and radial boring and drilling machines. [Isd] LOMITOMASH  
24:199-217 '51. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Zavod imeni Sverdlova.  
(Drilling and boring machines)

S/081/63/000/002/061/088  
B162/B102

AUTHORS: Daniewski, Włodzimierz, Daniewski, Andrzej

TITLE: Obtaining amines of the diphenyl methane series

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 408, abstract  
2N62 (Pol. patent 44893, Sept. 21, 1961)

TEXT:  $C_5H_11Na$  is applied to diphenyl methane, the  $(C_6H_5)_2CHNa$  thus formed is processed by  $ClRNRR'$  (where R = alkylene, R' and R'' = alkyles), and  $(C_6H_5)_2CHRNR'R''$  is obtained, which is transformed into hydrochloride, dissolved in alcohol and precipitated by acetone. For instance, 27 g of Na is ground into 400 ml of benzine, cooled to  $0^{\circ}C$ , 60 g of  $C_5H_{11}Cl$  is gradually stirred in and then 84 g of  $(C_6H_5)_2CH_2$  and 82 g of  $ClCH_2CH_2N$  (iso- $C_3H_7)_2$  are added. The mass is mixed for 20 min at  $< 60^{\circ}C$ , then for 1 hour at  $60 - 70^{\circ}C$ . Distilled water is added to the cooling mixture. The lower layer, containing hydrochloride of amine, is alkalized with a solution of NaOH to pH 10. The amine is washed with water, neutralized with a 20%

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Obtaining amines of the...

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solution of HCl in absolute alcohol, and acetone is added to the hot solution. After cooling, the  $(C_6H_5)_2CHCH_2CH_2N(iso-C_3H_7)_2 \cdot HCl$  is filtered off, washed with acetone and dried. The yield is 90%, the melting point 173°C.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

DANIEWSKI, W.

An improved method of obtaining phenylethyl alconal. p. 3-8.  
(Przeglad Sopzywczy, Vol. 10, No. 4, aug. 1956, Krakow, Poland)

Sc: Entitled List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 4, No. 8, aug 1957. Uncl.

Formation of cavitations under the influence of  
ultrasonic waves. W. Dantzigowit (Acta Phys.  
Polon., 1958, 2, 45-49).—The rate of formation of  
H<sub>2</sub>O-cavitations at const. frequency (150-  
5000 Hz.)  $\propto$  the strength of vibration (I). With  
increasing frequency, at const. (I), the rate decreases,  
being a max. at 150 Hz. Ca. Ann. (e)

ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DANIEWSKI, WI.

Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Hydrazide of 8-aminosalicylic acid. Wl. Daniewski [  
Inst. Technol. Warsaw, Poland]. Rocznik Chem. 26,  
601-2 (1952).—The hydrazide of 8-aminosalicylic acid has  
been synthesized. Its antituberculous activity is under  
study. No details are given. Janina R. Spenger

W 277 R 4 D 77 b 11  
MD

Improvement of confectionery flavors. Wladzimierz Denkiewski (Zakład Aromatów GIPRIS, Warszawa). Prace Naukowe Inst. Przemysłu Rolnego i Spółwesza 4, No. 3, 46-9 (1954).—Manuf. of BaH and eugenol to be used as flavoring agents in confectionery goods is described. BaH is made by reaction of  $C_6H_6$ ,  $CH_3O$ , and HCl in the presence of  $ZnCl_2$  to form  $PhCH_2Cl$ , and oxidation of this with  $Na_2Cr_2O_7$  and NaOH. The BaH is distd. with steam and purified by means of its  $NaHSO_3$  compd. Production of 1 kg. of BaH requires  $C_6H_6$  2,  $CH_3O$  1,  $ZnCl_2$  0.3,  $NaCl$  2.7,  $H_2SO_4$  (100%) 4.5,  $Na_2Cr_2O_7$  1.8,  $Na_2CO_3$  0.16,  $NaHSO_3$  1.2, and  $NaOH$  0.5 kg. Eugenol is made by a modified Claisen-Kremers (C. A. 13, 2041) method. Anisidine is diazotized, and converted by means of  $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$  to guaiacol. This is converted by treatment with  $CO_2$  to  $\alpha$ - $CH_3OC_6H_4OCO_2Na$ , which undergoes the Kolbe rearrangement to guaiacol-o-carboxylic acid. This is transformed into its methyl ester, which in turn is converted to its allyl ether, and this rearranged to eugenol acid Me ester. Hydrolysis with  $NaOH$ , acidification to pH 3, and heating to 300° gives eugenol. Werner Jacobson

DANIEWSKI, W.

Taste of synthetic pepper. p. 258. (PRZEMYSŁ ROLNY I SPOŻYWCZY, Vol. 8, No. 7,  
July 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEA), L, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.  
1954, Uncl.

DANIEWSKI, W.

7 2  
1-20(NB)

A better method for the preparation of phenethyl alcohol.  
Włodzimiera Daniewski. *Przemysł Spawczy* 10, 348-50  
(1958).—The reacn. of Et phenylacetate [Bouveau and  
Blanc, *Compt. rend.* 136, 1470; 137, 60(1903)] with abs. alc  
and Na required only 10% excess Na if the alc. was slowly  
added at 100°. A part of the alc. could be replaced with  
toluene. From *C.Z.* 1958, 4321. Henry M. Koslkey

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DANIELEWSKI

7  
The synthesis of some benzyl esters on a laboratory scale  
Włodzimierz Daniewski, *Prace Inst. i. Lab. Budownictwa*,  
*Priemysłowej Kolegi L. Śląskiego* 8, No 1, 41 59 (1983).  
The benzyl esters of propionic, benzoic, butyric, and salicylic acids were synthesized from the respective aliphatic acids prep'd. by azeotropic distn. of the acids with PhCH<sub>2</sub>Cl and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH; aromatic esters were prep'd. from PhCH<sub>2</sub>Cl and the Na salt by heating in PnMe in the presence of Py; 10 references.  
Werner Jacobson

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

3  
2. May  
1.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, 11814

Author : Daniewski, W.

Inst : Not given.

Title : An Interesting Case of the Substitution of the Carboxyl Group by the Sulpho Group.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No. 3, 667-670

Abstract: Carboxycoumaric-3 acid is acted upon a concentrated solution of  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  ( $50-60^\circ$ , boiling after that) and forms the Na salt of sulphocoumaric-3 acid, from which by the action of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  coumarin is obtained easily. -- D. Vitkovskiy

Card 1/1

DANIEWSKI, Wladzimierz; STROJNY, Teresa

New method of obtaining cinnamyl alcohol. Przem chem 41 no.2:  
68-70 F '62.

1. Zaklad Syntezy Srodow Pomocniczych, Instytut Chemii Ogolnej,  
Warszawa .

DATJENSKI, Włodzimierz; STROJNY, Teresa

Products of lemon-grass oil hydrogenation. Przem chem Al no.1:43-44  
Ja '62.

1. Zaklad Syntezy Srodkow Pomocniczych, Instytut Chemic Ogolnej,  
Warszawa

DANIEWSKI, Wladzimierz

Synthesis of aminoguaiacolcarboxylic acid. Rocznik chemii 36  
no.1:149-150 '62.

1. Institute of General Chemistry, Department of Auxiliary Agents,  
Warsaw.

S/081/02/003/021/042/120  
B166/B101

AUTHOR: Dmiewski, Miedzimierz

TITLE: Method of alkylating nitriles, esters and amides of diphenyl acetic acid

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 100-101,  
abstract 23Zh245 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 2, 1962, 363-364  
[Pol.; summary in Eng.])

TEXT: The action of  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$  on  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CHCN}$  and  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CHCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$  in the presence of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$  gave the nitrile of the 2,2-diphenyl-4-diethylaminobutyric acid or the ethyl ester thereof. A similar reaction between diphenylacetic acid pyrrolidide and 2-chlor-1-morpholinopropane leads to the formation of a mixture of 2,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-4-morpholinobutyryl pyrrolidine (I) and 2,2-diphenyl-4-methyl-4-morpholinobutyryl pyrrolidine (II), in addition to which II can be formed by I isomerization.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

DANLEWSKI, Włodzimierz; STROJNY, Teresa

A new method of obtaining cinnamic alcohol. Przem chem  
41 no.2:68-70 F '62.

1. Zaklad Syntezy Srodow Pomocniczych, Instytut Chemii  
Ogolnej, Warszawa.

DANIEWSKI, Wlodzimierz

A method of alkylation of nitriles, esters, and amides of diphenylacetic acid. Rocz chemii 36 no.2:363-364 '62.

1. Institute of General Chemistry, Department of Synthesis  
of Auxiliary Agents, Warsaw.